The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00. In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can there terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1871. NO. 145.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Local Option Bill Passed Finally by the House—The Democrats Go on the Record Against It—The Bill to Gerrymander the State Passes First Reading in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 7, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Rutan—Authorizing courts to incorporate manufacturing companies without capital; establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Freedom; enabling New Brighton borough to establish waterworks; relative to fires and fire companies in New Brighton.

Private Circular.

Among the schedule bills passed were the following: To incorporate the Home for Aged Protestant Women of Pittsburgh; Exempting ground rents in Allegheny county from taxation; authorizing Peebles's sub-school district, Pittsburgh, to borrow money.

Local Option Bill Passed Finally.

The local option bill passed the House finally at a very late hour last night, by a vote of 51 to 35, and was sent to the Senate. The Democrats on the final passage generally voted against the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Private Calendar Day.

The following private bills were passed: Relating to the building of sewers in Birmingham; relating to the registry of lots in Birmingham; authorizing five annual teachers' institutes in Pittsburgh; authorizing Liberty school district, Pittsburgh, to borrow money, sell real estate and levy tax; annexing Reserve and McClure townships to Allegheny City for election and school purposes. They go to the Governor for approval.

The following House bills were passed: Incorporating the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company; enabling the School Directors of Mount Washington, Allegheny county, to borrow money; supplement for the Pittsburgh Tunnel Company.

Mr. Taylor had the bill extending the public wharves of Allegheny City killed.

Mr. Robb had the bill relative to committing magistrates of Allegheny county killed.

The Apportionment Bill.

The special order for this afternoon was the apportionment bill, reported Friday. It was discussed generally.

Mr. White offered a substitute for the Senatorial apportionment, changing the Philadelphia districts considerably, giving Bucks and Lehigh one, Carbon one, Luzerne and Wayne two, Centre, Montour, Northumberland and Union one, Blair, Clinton, Forest, Clearfield and Elk one, Bedford, Fulton and Somerset one, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin and Perry one, Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson one, Perry, Fayette and Westmoreland one, Beaver and Washington one, Armstrong, Greene, Lawrence and Butler one, Venango and Mercer one, Crawford one, Erie and Warren one. This amendment was defeated by fifteen Republicans to seventeen Democratic votes.

Mr. Evans moved an amendment making Clinton, Delaware and Montgomery a double district. Lost.

Mr. Rutan opposed the bill as presented by the Democracy as unfair on its face, giving the minority party a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Under this bill the Democrats would have a majority in the Senate and six in the House. The framer of the bill claimed it would only give them one in the former and two in the latter. The present Senatorial moreland was calculated by Democrats as a Republican district, but in 1869 these counties gave a Democratic majority of one hundred and two, and 1870 much larger. It was really intended to be a Democratic district. Mercer, Crawford and Clarion and Forest, called a Republican district, in 1869 gave a Republican majority of only forty-six, and in 1870 a Democratic majority. The Democratic districts were so arranged that their majorities were not only hundreds but thousands. Luzerne, which for the last two years had wavered, was secured by annexing Monroe. Pike and Wayne, giving a Democratic majority of three thousand. They also called the First district Republican, which they heretofore denied. Washington was supplied from her natural connection with Beaver, and annexed to Greene and Fayette, making the district over one hundred miles in length, between whose counties there is no affinity whatever, in interests or otherwise. Eight Democratic districts have an average seven thousand taxables, while twenty-one Republican Representative districts average only nine thousand six hundred taxables, requiring twenty-five hundred more taxables to elect a Republican than are required to elect a Democrat. Forty-seven Republicans would each represent six thousand one hundred votes, and fifty three Democratic each only fifty three hundred on the basis of the vote of 1869, seven thousand more votes being required to elect a Republican than to elect a Democrat. On the whole, each Republican would represent nineteen thousand two hundred votes, each Democrat only fifteen thousand eight hundred, disfranchising fifty-two thousand Republican votes. Even at present sixteen Republican Senators represent 274,000, and sixteen Democratic Senators 226,000. Sooner than pass this bill the Republicans should sit here till next October.

Messrs. Davis and Wallace supported the bill, which passed first reading.

ACT REGULATING MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Anact regulating marriages, and for the protection of clergymen and justices of the peace performing the marriage ceremony.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall be the duty of any person empowered by law to join others in marriage, to first require of those presenting themselves for marriage a license, issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of the county where the marriage ceremony is to be performed, under the hand and official seal of said clerk, and within thirty days after the marriage ceremony is so performed, the person performing said ceremony shall return said license to the clerk issuing the same, with an indorsement thereon giving the date of marriage, the name of the person performing the ceremony, and the names of some of the witnesses present, in case any are present.

SEC. 2. The Clerks of the Orphans' Court of the several counties of this Commonwealth, when applied to for that purpose, by any person legally entitled to a marriage license, shall issue the parents and guardians of those not legally entitled thereto, shall issue a license in substantially the following form: Marriage license, name of place where license is issued, month, date. To any person authorized by law to perform the marriage ceremony, greeting: You are hereby authorized to join in marriage A. B., of ——, aged —— C. D., of ——, aged ——. Witness of this license you will make due return to my office within thirty days.

SEC. 3. The said clerk shall keep a correct copy of all marriage licenses by him issued, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and with a copy of the return indorsed on such license by the person performing the marriage ceremony, and shall be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar for the same, to be paid by the parties applying therefor.

SEC. 4. If any clerk of the Court shall refuse or neglect to issue any marriage license to any person legally entitled to and applying for the same, or who shall neglect to record a copy of such license or the return witnessed thereon within thirty days after such return, or any person performing the marriage ceremony refusing or neglecting to apply for such license issued therefor, with the return hereby required to be indorsed thereon, within the time herein specified, the person offending in either case shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction for the same by indictment in the Court of Quarter Sessions of any county in this Commonwealth, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be for the use of the county.

SEC. 5. If the Clerk of Orphans' Court shall be in doubt in regard to the competency of persons applying for license to assume the marriage relation, it shall be lawful for him to administer the necessary oath to witnesses, who shall be liable to a prosecution for perjury for false swearing; and should any probate judge fail to examine parties as aforesaid, he shall nevertheless be liable to a fine for granting license to persons not legally entitled thereto in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment, with cost, for the use of the county.

SEC. 6. The presentation of a license duly issued in accordance with the provisions of this act to any person authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, shall be sufficient authority for the performance of said ceremony, and a full and complete answer in any suit or prosecution for marrying minors and others forbidden by law.

SEC. 7. All or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 7, 1871.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

The steamship France, from Liverpool, has arrived.

KILLED BY AN OFFICER.

A Coroner's inquest was commenced to-day in the case of Patrick Murphy, aged nineteen, supposed to have been killed on Saturday night by officer Tuomy. The Court room was crowded.

GRATUITOUS ADVERTISING.

The organ built for the Plymouth Congregational Church, Chicago, was publicly exhibited at the factory to-day, to the satisfaction of professional and amateur organists.

NEW MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

A contract has been signed by Vogel, Post Master General of New Zealand, with Wm. H. Webb and Ben Holliday, of New York, for running a line of mail steamers every four weeks between San Francisco, New Zealand, Sydney and Melbourne. The contract provides for large ships and of speed to enable the mails between Sydney and London to be delivered in forty-eight days. The pioneer ship is to sail from San Francisco on the 8th of April. The mail contract by Halls line ends this month. Vogel sails for London by the Russia to-morrow.

DESTRUCTION OF FRENCH SHIPS.

The French Relief Committee have received the following telegram from London: "Our agent is personally distributing the funds in the districts between Dieppe and Paris, where great distress exists. [Signed.] BENJ. MORAN.

DISCHARGED.

Captain Peabody, of the ship Neptune, and mates Barnard S. Mayo and Henry Shields, charged with cruel and unusual punishment of the crew at sea, were discharged by United States Commissioner Shields.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Grand Jury in the case of A. C. Quarrier, the defaulting treasurer of the Wheeling Savings Institution, up to noon yesterday, had found nine true bills against him, and more are expected.

Over four hundred emigrants from Ohio and Virginia passed through Cincinnati yesterday, *en route* to Rice county, Kansas.

The steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

The heaviest rains for years have fallen in the southern part of California.

A gale at Carson, Nev., unstopped the new Catholic church. The clock-tower was blown down.

A vessel from Nijl reports matters there very unsettled. The King offered the inhabitants of Livuka City a charter, but the citizens are so jealous of the establishment of a police force that a meeting was called to adopt it broke up in a row, and the town, the largest of the islands, is now without any regulation whatsoever, save the will of the chiefs.

The Cincinnati branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, embracing the States of Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia, celebrated their first anniversary yesterday. The reports of the work are highly encouraging for the new movement. The receipts of this branch for the first year has been over twenty-eight hundred dollars.

Resolutions were passed by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday, thanking Senators Sherman, Thurman and Morton, Representatives Hoffman and Stevenson and the local committees for their labors in preserving the navigation of the Ohio river from obstructions.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Joint resolutions authorizing the sale of the Stevens battery, and asking from Congress an appropriation for life saving stations, were passed; also, a bill to prohibit bribery.

FRANCE.

THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR

The Resignations of Favre and Simon not Received.

De Paladines to Command the National Guards.

The September Government Charged with Treason,

Resignation of Rochefort and Melun

State of Paris Alarming.

The Mob Better Armed Than Ever Before.

Many Englishmen Insulted.

FRANCE.

Expenses of the War—Resignation of Favre and Simon Not Received—De Paladines to Command the National Guard.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, March 6, noon.—The office of the Prefecture of Police will probably be abolished, and the service united under the directions of the Minister of the Interior.

The departure of the provisional Gardes Mobiles begins to-day. Those within three days march of their homes are to go on foot, and rations will be given them for the journey.

The *Journal des Debats* calculates the expenses of the war to be six milliards of francs.

Favre and Simon have tendered their resignations, but Thiers will not accept them.

Two more regiments have arrived in Paris to reinforce the garrison. General Aurelles de Paladines has arrived, and will command the National Guard. The payment of thirty sous per day to the National Guard is to be continued to save trouble.

The *Mot D'Ordere* publishes letters from Rochefort and Melun, resigning their seats in the Assembly because Thiers has made peace. They say France ought not to be dismembered.

Charges of Treason Against the September Government.

BORDEAUX, March 6, Evening.—In the National Assembly this evening, Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo and Quinet made a demand for the retention of the September Government until they shall have returned an account of their acts until the capitulation of Paris. Delesetsse submitted the demand for their impeachment and arrest on the charge of high treason. A motion was made that the Assembly should not return to Paris, but sit elsewhere. At the request of Thiers the Assembly immediately went into Committee upon the question, a decision upon which is to be made to-morrow.

Franc-Tireurs Routed by the Bretons—A New Corps D'Armee.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, March 7.—A great quarrel occurred at Angers, Maine et Loire, between a number of Bretons and Franc-tireurs. The Bretons were praying in the Champ de Mars, when the Franc-tireurs hooted them. A pitched battle took place, and the Bretons charged them, killing three and wounding a great many.

A large number of Republican bank notes have been forged.

A Corps D'Armee will be formed of Gardes Mobile for Algeria.

Gen. De Paladines's First Order.

PARIS, March 7.—General De Paladines in publishing, in his first order, invokes the co-operation of men in the work of maintaining order, and declares that tranquility alone will restore prosperity to France. Meanwhile all disturbances will be promptly suppressed, and their promptors sternly dealt with. The press approve of the General's order, and say affairs already show improvement.

The Assembly.

BORDEAUX, March 7.—The Assembly is in session, awaiting the report of the Committee on its removal from Bordeaux.

State of Paris Alarming—The Mob Better Armed than Ever Before.

VERSAILLES, March 5, Midnight.—The third review takes place at Ferrieres, of the Royal Saxon, Wurtemburg and Prussian troops, on Thursday. On that day the Emperor finally leaves Versailles. The final evacuation of the city will be delayed for a few days. The Crown Prince leaves Le Sambrages to-morrow. His staff will follow immediately after.

Reinforcements of the Germans are arriving from Chanzy's army are steadily proceeding.

The spy fever is prevalent in Paris. There have been at least a dozen cases of Englishmen being insulted. The State of Paris is very alarming. The mob is better armed than at any time since the Revolution of France. There was no demonstration against the Crown Prince at St. Cloud. This evening Otto Russell dined with the Emperor, and had an interview with Bismarck.

ENGLAND.

Evacuation of Versailles.

The *Daily News* to-day says that a special convention has been entered into by the German and French authorities under which the German occupation of Versailles is extended until the 19th of March.

SWITZERLAND.

Departure of the French from Switzerland Postponed.

BERNE, March 7.—The return of the French soldiers interned in Switzerland has been postponed, at the request of the French government, in consequence of the interruption of the Lyons and Paris Railway.

Approaching German Elections.

BERLIN, March 7.—The first of the new elections for the German Parliament, which promise a fair result enough under the circumstances. Considering the immense lift that the victory over France and the military fame of the Prussian troops must give to the ministerial and conservative party, it is almost to be wondered at that the Liberals and Democrats should make such head against the "Junkers." The so-called National Liberals, who are hardly Liberals; hardly Liberals; they profess to be so, and they are so at heart, but obedience to Count Bismarck is number one of their political virtues. They have made a pact with the Prime Minister: "We will support you in Council, your aspirations for unification and the centralization of all power in your hand, and when we have gained that you must give us liberty. M. Bismarck has accepted the terms. The Liberals, as the party believe, tacitly assented to the second: he has never distinctly said so. They have conscientiously adhered to the contract, and I hope they may not be disappointed at the end. The Democrats do their part of the duty. The other Liberals doubt it; they predict a return of the state of 1860 and 1866. Verily! they have been very active and zealous to be successful, notwithstanding the repeated Press prohibitions and Press prosecutions by military and legal authorities. Peace, order and prosperity, a reasonable progress, extension of commerce and liberty are their party cries. The Democratic party, which has established its programme, insisting on a peace policy, on a reduction of the time period of the active service of the contingent of the active service altogether, and communal self-government. The workmen's societies go even further in their demands. The Socialists, the personal ingratial of Parliament, such as Dr. Jacoby and the Socialists, are more radical. Besides this there is a dangerous party gathering strength in the south and west, which comprises the Ultramontane element contents and the Poles. I refer to the Catholics, who for the first time in German parliamentary history unite so as powerful a faction. Their object at present seems directly opposed to that of the Ministerialists of things in the Liberal party. Instead of centralization, they stand up for individual rights; moreover, they oppose the military policy. In an assembly like this, composed in the beginning for the first time, of course the various parties are still very undecided in their aims and principles, but it is gratifying to see that Liberal elements will be, under this unfortunate circumstance, the victors. The fourth party which part the Catholics will take must depend very much upon the composition of the Reichstag itself. For the present they claim perfect independence. We watch the election with great interest, because we cannot help attributing to the German Parliament in a great measure the decision if Europe is to be in the next period of a year or a generation of the nations—if Germany intends, by abusing its newly-gained power, to menace the rights of Europe and by urge them thus to war, or if it will lay by the sword and employ its power in doing good?

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Changes in the English Ministry—The Joint High Commission—Prospect of an Amicable Settlement—Tunis Concedes the Italian Demands, &c., &c.

Changes in the English Cabinet.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Times* announces the following changes in the Ministry: G. J. Goschen succeeds Hugh C. E. Childers as First Lord of Admiralty; R. Ames Stanfield succeeds Goschen as President of the Poor Law Board; W. E. Baxter, Esq., succeeds Stanfield as one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury, and George J. Shaw Lefevre, at present Secretary of the Home Department, succeeds Baxter as Secretary of Admiralty.

The Joint High Commission.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Post* learns that the prospect for the settlement of all matters of dispute between the United States and England by the Joint High Commission at Washington is very promising. There is, says the *Post*, an evident disposition to treat all topics with fairness. Discussions will first take place upon the question of Fisheries, and afterwards upon the Alabama Claims.

Tunis Concedes the Italian Demands.

The *Telegraph's* special from Florence announces the settlement of the difficulties between the Government of Italy and Tunis. The demands of Italy were fully conceded, and the conditions imposed by the Florence Government were accepted by Tunis.

Allocution from Pope Pius.

ROME, March 7.—The Pope has held a secret consistory, in which he delivered an allocution of considerable length. The Holy Father, in his address to the cardinals, attacks the motives and acts of the so-called Southern Italian Council; also, a bill relating to moneys paid into courts of the United States.

Mr. HAMLIN, to secure cheap transportation of breadstuffs and provisions from the west to the seaboard, introduced a bill authorizing the purchase by a bill to aid in the construction of the Portland, Chicago and Chicago Railroad; also, to provide stenographers for the Circuit Courts of the United States.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to provide additional commercial facilities in the port of New York, the subject of enlargement.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, widows and orphans to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States—the same bill which passed the House last session, and failed in the Senate.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to regulate the service and the collection of taxes in virgin soils, of entry of the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures under the laws relating to customs, and for other purposes. The bill contains a large number of provisions looking to general reform in the revenue service, especially in New York, embracing the Naval office and the Surveyor's and Appraiser's departments, and is designed to simplify and greatly reduce the cost of the collection of the revenue. The fourteenth section provides for the appointment of all officers of customs requiring competency or skill for a period of four years, and that they shall hold their offices respectively until their successors shall have been appointed and duly qualified, and such officers shall not be removed during the term of such appointment except for cause, and the reason therefor shall be made such officer shall be furnished with a copy of the charges and be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in his defense.

Mr. FENTON also introduced a joint resolution to take up the fall early next week, with a view to submitting some remarks on it.

Mr. MORTON introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a Commissioner to the International Congress on Penitentiary Discipline, &c., in Europe.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. SUMNER, it was stated the proposed Congress would be held in Belgium. The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to provide stenographers for circuit courts of the United States.

All the bills introduced were laid on the table to await the formation of committees.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate House concurrent resolution to adjourn from to-day, March 8th, which, upon motion of Mr. HAMLIN, was laid on the table.

The Senate then, at ten minutes of one, adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOOPER, from the committee appointed by the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might please to make, reported the committee had discharged the duty, and that the President said he had no communication to make at present, but that he might have some communication to make in the course of a week, and expressed the desire that Congress would fix a day when he should be present in the final adjournment of the first session.

Mr. NIBLACK, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting the Speaker's action in relation to the appointment of the committees of the House.

Mr. POLAND submitted that that was not a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER decided that it was not, but said he was very glad it was offered, and he would entertain it.

Mr. NIBLACK remarked that he was not in favor of Congress entering now on general business. He was in favor of the earliest day practicable, but believed if there was any public reason making it proper for Congress to remain, the full power to select its Speakers and other officers, that the same reason applied as well to the organization of the committees of the House. He was personally opposed to such a course, but there was no property in Congress meeting on the 4th of March at great expense, if there was any reason why it was merely to elect its Speaker and other officers and then adjourn. The House was up in fact organized a half organized army, having a commander-in-chief but no subordinate officers, and nobody took it into the field. There were a hundred important acts that should be decided at an early period of Congress, located being left, as they must be, to the very close of Congress, adding greatly to the expense. He considered it important to the Boards of Trade to know at an early day to what committees they were assigned, so that they might make themselves familiar with the subjects coming before them.

The SPEAKER stated his views on the subject. He said two years ago the House had met on the 4th after organization that he was able to announce the standing committees. He said he was sorry that he even then the announcement was, in many respects, premature. He would have been glad, then, to have had the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the antecedents, politics, character and habits of many members, which would have enabled him, he thought, to have made a good stroke of policy to let him be entirely relieved into oblivion, and some good but unfortunate Congressman who had not been re-elected to the Forty-second Congress be appointed to the new mission with its augmented honors and salary. The President was somewhat taken with the proposition, and even, it is reported, went so far as to promise that Judge Orth should be the appointee to this position. The House Foreign Committee then reported a bill increasing the salary, etc., of the Berlin mission, and it passed both Houses in time to receive the President's signature before adjournment. In the meantime, various indications from the State Department had been at work to secure Bancroft's reappointment with a varying success, until at length, to-day, the President announced privately that there was no good reason why there should be any change in our diplomatic representative at Berlin, and that, therefore, he would send Bancroft's name to the Senate for confirmation. The Speaker believed that would be the best course to pursue. He considered it important to the House to know at an early day to what committees they were assigned, so that they might make themselves familiar with the subjects coming before them.

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Mr. COLE introduced a bill to abolish the tax on incomes.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. KELLOGG—To establish steamship communication between New Orleans and the various ports of Mexico.

Mr. RICE, amendatory of the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad, providing for a branch road from Dallas, Texas, to Fulton, Arkansas; to aid in the construction of a railroad through Missouri and Kansas, near the thirty-sixth parallel; to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, and consolidate certain Indian Territories under a territorial government.

Mr. BLAIR, for the removal of all legal and political disabilities from the people of the Southern States.

Mr. SHERMAN, to promote the construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad; also, a bill relating to moneys paid into courts of the United States.

Mr. HAMLIN, to secure cheap transportation of breadstuffs and provisions from the west to the seaboard, introduced a bill authorizing the purchase by a bill to aid in the construction of the Portland, Chicago and Chicago Railroad; also, to provide stenographers for the Circuit Courts of the United States.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871.

THE Local Option Bill passed the House yesterday, the vote being 51 to 35. Its friends, we understand, are encouraged to hope for equally good fortune in the Senate.

THE *Tribune* has an editorial relative to the administration and accounts of the Erie Company, in which it asserts that within a period of three years over thirty-one millions of assets have disappeared, of which, in their recent report to the New York Legislature, Messrs. FISK and GOULD give no account whatever. The article is headed, "What has become of it?" Knowing FISK so well as he does, we are surprised that the editor should have asked such a question. In the pictorial language of that doughty hero of the noble order of the ballet, "it has gone where the woodbine twineth."

MR. GARFIELD has introduced a bill to secure to the medical profession equal rights in the civil service of the United States. The text of the bill is as follows:

"That all appointments to medical service in any capacity under the government shall be open equally to all graduates of legally chartered institutions of this or any other country, without reference to preferred theories of treatment."

The introduction of this measure was doubtless suggested by several recent instances of invidious discrimination against practioners of the Homœpathic school of medicine, made by certain heads of departments upon the assumption that the Government of the United States gave official recognition and sanction only to the Allopathic system of practice. The *World*—whose respect for everything which savors of antiquity is so profound that it constantly keeps its face turned toward the dark ages—has a column of editorial vaticination on the subject, which, under a thin veneering of' wit, shows the old solid basis of inveterate opposition to everything which appears to indicate advancing liberality and generous-mindedness. We are not the champion of any particular medical school, but we are the advocate of the very principle of fair play and no favoritism which the *World*, in this identical article, as well as in all others having near or remote relation to the subject, so frantically and furiously resists. We do not believe that practitioners of the Allopathic system have the slightest enmity toward professionals of the opposite school, but we can understand the hostility of the *World*. It has so long been accustomed to drench its patients *ad nauseam* that it looks on MR. GARFIELD'S "little bill" as a covert attack on its own malpractice. Well—

> "Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind,
> The thief doth fear each bush an officer."

UNDER the heading, "Speeches for Sponsers," the New York *World* publishes a purported letter from a correspondent who announces that he has a large number of eloquent ready-made speeches for sale cheap to members of the Forty-second Congress. They embrace a great variety of subjects, and we observe that the prices are extremely reasonable, one dollar being the very highest rate, while a number are quoted as low as five cents each. The modesty of our contemporary must not be suffered to cloud its genius. If it dare not tell the truth for itself we dare do so in its behalf. This is it: we were at first inclined to believe that the "letter" was from an actual bona fide correspondent, but on a closer inspection of the list of subjects, their nature and the manner in which it is claimed they are treated, we became convinced that under this humble guise the *World* was trying to confer upon our legislators the riches of its own incomparable intelligence. What if a king be clad in a beggar's garb? Will not the royal spirit flash through the rags as through the purple? It was thus we discovered the modest ruse. The fact that it places so low an estimate on its own lofty utterances as to offer them for sale at such picayunish figures, and especially that it should consent to allow "another man" to carry off the honors of authorship, only increases our admiration. It reminds us of MILTON, whose vast epic brought only ten pounds sterling, and of JUNIUS, whose "nominis umbra" puzzles all literarydom to this day. Ah. *World!* Did you think you could get rid of your old editorials in such a sly way?

[illegible] *Times* has thrown open its dowry question; and has published a large number of letters from correspondents of both sexes, in which the faults of men and women, the tyranny of custom and the imperfections of society, are dwelt upon with considerable emphasis and outspoken criticism. Both parties appear *equally to bemoan* and deprecate the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs, for the existence of which each seems to think the other to blame; but, as yet, neither has contributed anything to the proper solution and settlement of the grave question how to make marriages and married life more uniformly happy and conducive to the highest interests and welfare of heart and mind and soul. Nor indeed have we any idea that any true solution of the matter will be reached until men and women alike agree to substitute for the prevalent vehement assertion of their respective "rights" in the premises, something like an adequate conception of the duties which attach to the relationship. It is by no means the noblest cry in the world—this incessant clamor about "rights." If people could only learn to use, heartily and sincerely, the words "your rights, my duties," instead of the everlasting refrain, "your duties my rights," we think it would go far to solve not alone the question of the social relation of the sexes, but also a great number of other weighty riddles the popular palaver respecting which drowns thought ith din and makes the whole land hoarse. So long as the highest view which men and women take of these matters is that of ISHMAEL, or of two dogs snarling over garbage, or of a magpie pecking into a marrow bone, nothing noble or ennobling can possibly come of it. Ladies and gentlemen, in all these high socialistics, the net result which you extract is determined by the spirit which you bring. If you come girt all with vainglorious ambition and selfishness, you may wait until Doomsday but you will draw no blessedness. And you wouldn't know it if you did.

HEROES AND HERO WORSHIP.

In spite of the undoubted degeneracy of the time—its greed, its vainglory, its mad rush after novel excitements, its scepticism, its sciolism, its flippancy, its irreverence, its babble, its self-deception—it yet retains an element which, we think, goes a great way to neutralize and counteract the baleful influences arising out of our false modes of life and action. We allude to the element of hero-worship. So long as any people is dowered with spiritual insight to discern who are its true heroes and benefactors, and with courage to render them homage, so long the future of that people is secure. It is only when nations have grown blind, so to speak—only when they have lost the power to distinguish between the true prophet and the false pretender—only when they confuse the temporary semblance with the eternal substance—only when they pay to noisy charlatanism the honors which silent merit has deserved—that they enter on the downward paths of misery and moral decay.

This is the reason why—notwithstanding the contrary opinions entertained by the New York *Tribune*, New York *Times*, and other great metropolitan journals—we have faith in the future of that city. It is true that it is taxed almost beyond the power of computation; it is true that its politics are controlled by a set of as unscrupulous plotters as ever at last drew halter; it is true that its present condition would seem to indicate that not alone was the largest half of its population embarked in a desperate adventure for chaos and perdition, but was intent also on dragging the disaffected minority with it—all these things are true, and we do not wonder that day after day our contemporaries lift up their voices in denunciation and mourning over the profligacy and demoralization which threaten to whelm them all in a common doom. But they should look deeper. They ought not in their anguish to forget that "there is a soul of goodness in things evil, would men observingly distil it out." We think we have distilled it. We trust we can offer comfort to our afflicted brethren. We believe we have discovered a gleam of light in the Cimmerian blackness. And here it is: New York is safe, because its citizens have determined to erect a statue to Boss TWEED! This is not, as at first sight it may appear to be, a puerile matter. Straws show in what quarter the wind lies. Things apparently trivial in and of themselves are often of the very highest importance as indicators of great interests and events. The significance of this intention cannot be over-estimated. Not alone does it attest the fine artistic sense of the metropolitans, but it also shows the wonderful clearness of their moral discernment. And upon this we place our faith; faith being "the evidence of things *not seen;* the substance of things *hoped for.*" It evinces the fact that their sentiment of hero-worship has at last been touched and quickened. Elements of awe and adoration enter into it. It involves the recognition of a manhood higher and more noble than their own. Indirectly it strikes a blow at atheism—at least it asserts that the instinct of worship springs spontaneous in the human breast. To know whom to honor, and to honor him, is, as we have already said, a great matter of wisdom and valor. To be able to pick out of a surging crowd of clamorous rivals the true, real, unassuming, authentic, veritable sterling man, and when you have got him to crown him with bravos and laurels is—when one considers how prone men are to confound the spurious with the genuine, and to become envious and splenetic at the elevation of modesty and merit—a feat which very few people have successfully accomplished. And therefore New York is to be congratulated. New York, we say, not TWEED. The reverence and obeisance which men pay to distinguished excellence is in reality but homage and fealty to their own ideal worth. Therefore New York has done itself great honor. When the statue is set up in Central Park, and the New Yorker points the stranger to its beauties, how the stately figure of the august personage whose incomparable virtues are thus immortalized, will make his heart beat and glow with pride while he explains to his companion that this is New York's noblest conception of noble manhood. Why, it will quicken the ambition of all succeeding generations as with a spur. Did not Egypt have her Sphinx, Greece her Jupiter, and Rome her demi-gods in whose sculptured semblance lay perpetual incentive to all heroic endeavor? Why, then, shall not New York have her TWEED? All works of high art contain infinite suggestions, and stir the beholder with infinite feelings. They educate, they elevate, they soothe, they incite, they chasten, they make pure. In dramatic, or epic, or lyric song the poets utter their burdened meanings; with colors upon canvass a RUBENS or a TURNER delineates his immortal conceptions; in music MOZART and HANDEL speak their own visions of haunting loveliness and truth; through the mute eloquence of marble POWERS' Greek Slave makes us tremble with sympathy; nay, architecture itself has been termed "petrified music." And for all these things the world is richer, fairer, rarer. Nothing of true art ever dies; the form may perish, but not the spirit. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

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GRAVE apprehensions of the probability that the guarantees to which England is committed in maintaining what is called "the balance of power," may soon bring her into armed collision and conflict with one or more of the countries of continental Europe, are felt among her representative statesmen; and the indecision and half-heartedness which is characterized as being "neither dignified nor cheap," which have invited, or at least appeared to invite the contemptuous treatment to which she has of late been subjected, is meeting with bitter denunciation on every hand. Our cable dispatches published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL indicate to some extent the growing depth and intensity of English feeling with respect to this matter. In the House of Lords the Marquis of SALISBURY savagely attacked the foreign policy of the Government, showing how it had led Prussia to decline England's aid in negotiating peace with France, and emboldened Russia to repudiate the solemn obligations which she took upon her at the close of the Crimean war. He contrasted these insults with the guarantees to which England was a party, and deduced therefrom the decay of her national influence. His urgent appeal for the immediate reorganization of the army was reinforced by similar action in the House of Commons, where a keen encounter of debate took place. Public feeling is evidently excited and alarmed. The truth of BISMARCK'S terrible theory that it is "blood and iron" instead of moral characteristics and influences, which determine the status of nations, is vehemently insisted on. All over the land there is a feeling of disquietude and unrest. What will be the result of the new complications and coalitions likely to arise from the subjugation of France, and Prussian ascendant, it is impossible to predict; but that they will be such as to call for the exertion of England's subtlest and most skillful diplomacy—possibly for the exercise of her utmost material resources—is evident from the widespread anxiety prevailing with regard to her ability and preparation to face the impending danger. Whether, however, the garish glory of foreign prowess is as desirable or as noble as the correction of home abuses and domestic ills, is a very open question. Ecclesiastical reform, educational advancement, pauperism, land monopoly and numberless other questions which pertain to the social, civil and political condition of her own people, would seem to afford as wide a field for the exercise of true statesmanship as that of her foreign relations. It doubtless savors of manly strength to guarantee the independence of Belgium; but would it not savor more of Christian virtue to lift up her own helpless and oppressed? First, just; then invincible.

THE celebrated Dr. PALEY has a saying that "to send an uneducated child into the world is but little better than to turn a mad dog or a wild beast into the streets." It appears that hydrophobia of this character is exceedingly prevalent throughout the United States, notwithstanding the admitted excellence of many features in the present school systems of the various States. The statistics of the Bureau of Education show an aggregate number of *one million seven hundred thousand* illiterate white youths and adults, and another half million under ten years of age, growing up in ignorance. In the little State of Rhode Island there are ten thousand children under fifteen years who do not attend school, a very small proportion of whom can read or write; while the returns from other States indicate the existence of an equally inadequate and deplorable condition of educational interests and progress. The question of compulsory education is doubtless a very grave and momentous one, not superficially to be discussed nor superciliously to be determined. But in the face of facts like these the arguments with which Mr. HOAR'S bill has been met, fall prone and flat to the ground. Unquestionably the establishment of a national educational system has its difficulties, involving, among other things, the outlay of vast sums of money; but when these are set over into contrast with the goals and penitentiaries and reformatory and corrective institutions which ignorance chiefly helps to make necessary, we think the ethics of the matter are well-nigh settled, whatever differences of view may exist as to its practicalities. Not alone is it true that "education is the cheap defense of nations;" it is also its cheapest morality and virtue. Ignorance is not only ill-mannered and ill-moraled, but it is exceedingly costly. It would be bad enough were it simply repulsive; but when to its natural unseemliness is added its terrible expensiveness, the question very naturally arises whether it is not better evidence of sanity and statesmanship to tax ourselves voluntarily for the support of schools, than to declaim against compulsory education under a compelled taxation for the punishment of crime. The best argument in favor of Mr. HOAR'S system is a prison.

SOME GOSSIP.

In a lecture on the life and character of Count BISMARCK, delivered in Baltimore a few days ago, Bishop SIMPSON told an anecdote of LOUIS NAPOLEON which may not be familar to all our readers. In conversation with the American novelist, FENIMORE COOPER, L. N. once remarked that "all the world is a stage, and all the men and women wearers of masks." The idea occurred to him, it seems, when he was a very little fellow, when in his own childish experience the advantages of a mask were strikingly exemplified. When his father, the King of Holland, laid aside his crown, a deputation of the nobility waited upon the royal family to express their sympathy. It so happened that little LOUIS'S nurse or female attendant had just given him a plate of cakes of a sort very agreeable to his taste, and when the deputation was announced, the plate of cakes was taken away. The noble deputies at once began to speak of the King's generosity and other high qualities, when the little Prince, in remembrance of his vanished cakes, began to cry. The courtiers, ignorant at the cause of his tears, at once began to wonder at and praise him to his father. "What a treasure! What sensibility in the child! What patriotism!" In mentioning the circumstance, L. N. told how much he was gratified, and how thenceforth he always found it useful as well as comfortable to wear a mask. The Bishop's object in repeating the story was to contrast the frank, outspoken character of BISMARCK, with the reserved, hypocritical character of the late Emperor of the French. It was, of course, very well for Bishop SIMPSON to express admiration for BISMARCK'S genius and for many of his wonderful performances; but from a Christian teacher one might perhaps have reasonably expected a little more reserve and discrimination in regard to some of the Prussian Count's traits. The Bishop's praise of the qualities and achievements of the German people was very enthusiastic. The epithets—"well educated and deeply religious"—which he applied to them are no doubt both just, though the correctness of the latter will be questioned by some in the recollection of German rationalism. But in spite of rationalism, the Germans *are* the most religious people in Europe. The Bishop compared the connection between King WILLIAM and BISMARCK to the connections between President LINCOLN and STANTON. The Baltimore *Wecker* is decidedly of the opinion that this comparison is never very well meant, limps painfully, as LINCOLN was much more highly endowed intellectually than the old king, and was, besides, much less under the influence of his war secretary than King WILLIAM is under the influence of BISMARCK. Another opinion of the Bishop's may, we think, with reason be questioned. Bishop SIMPSON regards it as not the least of BISMARCK'S [illegible] as the language of diplomacy in Europe. Thus speaks the report before us. Does the Bishop mean that, in his opinion, the effort is likely to succeed? If that is his meaning we doubt. Possession is much in such a matter, and French is in possession of the field. Then, the character of the French language, derived from its Latin origin, a key held by all nations, gives it another advantage over the German. Its admirable precision is another point of superiority, entitling it to be called the "language of definite ideas." However admirable or perfect as the medium of abstract discussion or high discourse on any subject, German will not soon take the place of French as the language of conversation and diplomatic controversy among foreigners.

THE WEAPONS OF SPIRITUAL WARFARE.

Boston was lately the scene of a legal investigation and decision, the interest of which is not confined to Boston. A person, called in the report of the affair the Rev. Mr. HATCH, having written and caused to be printed certain tracts, determined to become his own publisher. Instead of announcing his works in handbills and newspapers, like other publishers, he became his own "advertising perambulator," or more strictly speaking, he is in the habit of taking up a position in some thronged thoroughfare or much frequented street corner, and of there offering his literary wares to all who are willing to receive them. From the account before us it seems that Mr. HATCH'S object, in the distribution of his productions is not literary fame but religious influence. He entertains certain theological speculations which he feels called to make known as widely as possible among the people. The precise character of his doctrines we do not know, though from the interest they appear to have excited in the streets of Boston, we may confidently assume that they are exceedingly original, in fact, different from any theological views propounded in "Korah, Shastra or Bible." Nothing common-place can with any probability be supposed to have created even the slightest interest in that enlightened metropolis. To draw attention to his tracts the author quietly sets forth a few of the ideas which they were written to make known and defend, when presently he is surrounded by a little circle of people ready to dispute with him, if not to accept his books. Mr. HATCH and his tracts were a grievance to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association for some time before they detected any grounds upon which they could interfere. Sure of the evil tendency of the HATCH teaching, they were unable to complain of it or ask for its prohibition by any of the reasons now regarded as valid in law. Though in the judgment of the young men, clearly inconsistent with Christianity and dangerous, if not directly injurious to morality, it was not indictable as either blasphemous or immoral. Despairing of success by direct means, they at length caused HATCH to be brought before the municipal authorities on the charge of interfering with the rights of the citizens by gathering a crowd and thus obstructing the street. The accused, acting as his own counsel, alleged that his distribution of tracts was gratuitous and that his object was to promote the moral improvement of the people. The Court held the explanation to be sufficient and ordered the discharge of the prisoner, a decision which was received with applause by the people present. Mr. HATCH probably continues his work.

We do not now refer to the subject for the purpose of disparaging the Association which was prominent in the prosecution. On the contrary, many of the noblest young men in the country are enrolled in those Christian societies, whose objects and many of whose methods must command the respect of all whose sympathies are enlisted on the side of human welfare and doing good. In the practical mistakes which they sometimes make, in the excess of zeal without knowledge which they some times display, they simply exemplify the spirit and follow the promptings of the extensive religious community of which they form a part. It is not the young men of the Association in particular, but American Christians of every age and every denomination, who occasionally show both in speech and acts, that they do not fully comprehend, or cordially accept the spirit of their time and country. No person familiar with our religious society can have failed to detect the regret with which many still look back to the old times of religious constraint, or can have failed to perceive the reluctance with which not a few still tolerate toleration. This sympathy with the past is still so powerful and prevalent among us, that many of those social fetters upon freedom, and many of those forms of petty persecution for the sake of opinion which Mr. MILL, in his little book on Liberty, specifies as existing in England, are quite as common in this country within certain circles. But they continue to exist in spite of our institutions, laws and history, indeed of our entire moral atmosphere. We are, however, not called upon to praise or commend American liberty of thought and faith, but simply to direct attention to the fact. Whether for good or evil, whether the result is to be general skepticism and anarchy, or a splendid triumph of truth, order and right, absolute liberty within the limits of law, is established throughout the country, and the sooner the fact is recognized by all the better. Failing to understand how utterly the old systems of constraint are repudiated by the masses, individuals here and there waste much energy and ingenuity in laboring for their restoration to pristine life. But such efforts are a mere waste of time and talents. They are not only dead but buried, so far as this country is concerned, and can never be resuscitated, unless as the consequence of a violent revolution in favor of the old against the new. The country for a long time to come is destined to be the battle ground of antagonistic opinions, of truth and error. In the great conflict already in progress, not the old weapons of force and authority, but reason, argument, character and the evangelical virtues are appointed to be the instruments of victory. Undoubtedly, the sooner the conditions of the struggle are fairly understood and accepted by the champions of truth, the earlier will they begin to prosper in the combat. Every unnecessary or untimely appeal to authority and all fanatical indirection are injurious to the cause by rendering aid and comfort to the enemy.

ALLUDING to the commendable action of the late Congress in defeating the conspiracies of the subsidy hunters, the New York *Sun* suggests that, since there is always an army besieging the Treasury with a view to plunder, especially when it is full to overflowing, as now, the soundest and most statesmanlike way of halting their schemes and lightening the labors of those who defend the Treasury is to create conditions that unnerve and weaken the attacking foe. It says:

"The most direct and easiest method of doing this is to have no money in the Treasury to tempt cupidity and avarice. If nothing but paupers filled

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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1871.

Money continues easy, and the banks are able to supply liberally all customer applications. Good paper is quite scarce. The outside loan market is well supplied, and large amounts of money in the hands of private lenders are seeking investment in solid securities, such as mortgages on city property or solid urban real estate. This class of security is becoming scarce and rates for money on which are lower.

The prospect of placing the new funding series of bonds seems quite promising, despite the many discouraging remarks of financial writers. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: There is no reason why the United States Government should not borrow as cheaply as any of the smaller and oppressed governments of Europe, many of which, limited in territory and with not a tithe of the resources, borrow money at four and five per cent., and without thought of reducing their debts—neither of them, in fact, being redeemable. How different here. We can point with proud satisfaction to the fact that our national debt has been reduced $294,754,413 within the last two years, with every prospect of increasing on this rate of reduction as we are by time further and further removed from the cause of the debt which so paralyzed the industries of the country. This is a far more potent argument with capitalists, and will do more to establish credit than the eloquent appeals usually found in agents' circulars. A five per cent. loan free of tax will, wherever the tax on personal property amounts to less than two per cent. on the many of our large cities, be equal to seven per cent. on bond and mortgage. Insurance companies, for instance, have to pay the tax upon their entire capital, and many of these companies are compelled to the bulk of their capital on a long five per cent. loan. While the administration and Congress are entitled to the thanks of the country, it can hardly be invidious to say that the principal credit of this achievement, if the object shall be achieved, belongs to the Secretary of the Treasury, as he would have been held responsible had there been a different result.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111½	111½
10-40s	109½	109½
Gold	111½	111½

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, on second floor of his Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	71 50
Allegheny National Bank	68 00

—The Wall street market in railroad stocks was buoyant and strong throughout the day. Cleveland and Pittsburgh was the prominent feature. It sold up at one time to 119, and much higher prices are predicted. The New York *Herald* of yesterday in some general remarks, says that the signing of the peace treaty at Versailles, and the popular impression among moneyed men that every effort of the Treasury Department will be thrown in favor of keeping the money market easy pending the refunding of the debt into the new loan, started one of the most active speculative movements at the Stock Exchange known in this city since the early days of paper money inflation. The rise in prices, considering the period of time covered, is almost unprecedented. The excitement at times was intense and the volume of business enormous. Hundreds of thousands of shares changed hands every day and the Stock Exchange presented this time scenes of crowds of brokers and speculators. The "bull" clique have evidently a campaign on which bids fair to rival the season of 1868-69. Their success has been so great that they have already advanced prices in many instances beyond the highest points of last summer, and buyers who cling to their stocks throughout the winter find themselves with a profit on their investments. It was only the depression and dejection caused by the war in Europe that turned the tide last summer and brought about prices last winter which the *Herald* steadily advised its readers were unnaturally low. When Northwest preferred was at 80, New York Central at 89, Reading at 93, Michigan Central at 85, Rock Island at 102 and Western Union at 32, we debated the arguments of the speculators who endeavored to intimidate the public into parting with their property at such sacrifices. We told the public prices were then on the basis of gold, and that speculative sales at such a stage of the market were highly dangerous. The fact is, the public have taken the value of nine of paper money which we had at the close of the war, and our progress to specie payments is only paralleled by the increase in the value of the paper money now set off against gold. When we reach specie payments we shall have the inflation of two hundred millions of coin thrown into the currency of the country. The history of English finance shows us that the great era of stock speculation in 1825 was when the country resumed specie payments and the released coin was jobbed like the volume of money. It was only when Parliament began contracting the paper money that the great crash came.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., during the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 7, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
U. S. 6s of 1881	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Do. Scrip	92	92	92	91½	91½	91½
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	20¾	21	21
Reading	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Harlem						
Mich. Central						
Lake Shore	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Illinois Cent.						
Cleve. & Pitts.	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
U. S. 6s '81	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
Do. pref.						
Rock Island	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
St. Paul	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Do. preferred	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Toledo & Wabash	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Fort Wayne	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Ohio and Miss.	44½	44		44		
Pacific Mail	46½	45¾		45¾		46
Adams Express	70½	70		70		
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between Yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	97½	97½		¼
Do. Scrip	92	92	½	
Erie	22¾	20¾		1¾
Reading	92½	92½	¼	
Lake Shore	99½	99½		½
Illinois Cent.				
Cleve. & Pitts.	118½	118½	½	
U. S. 6s '81	116½	116½	½	
Do. pref.				
Rock Island	112½	112½	½	
St. Paul	57½	57½	½	
Do. preferred	78½	77½		1
Toledo & Wabash	50½	50½	½	
Fort Wayne	96½	96½	½	
Ohio and Miss.	44½	44		½
Pacific Mail	46½	45¾		¾
Adams Express	70½	70		½
Gold	111¾	111¾	¼	

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, March 7, 1871.

REMARKS—Above ground, the weather is all that the most inveterate fault-finder could wish—bright, warm and spring-like—indeed it is spring in all its fullness. May no chilling blasts intervene to retard the opening buds and flowers. As we stated yesterday, the rivers are in fine navigable order, with plenty of water for all useful purposes. There is a large amount of coal awaiting shipment, and but for the scarcity of low boats, all being below, would have ere now been on its way to the lower market. With regard to prices we have few changes to note. The produce market, always governed by the receipts, was steadyish prices, the changes being duly noted. Groceries are active, from the fact that rural dealers have made the discovery that here is the place to lay in their stocks at low figures Flour—The market was not an active one, as dealers were apart in their views. The sales were confined to the actual wants of the market. The leading houses and the mills are well supplied. The receipts since our last were 696 barrels. Since writing the above, we have received information of an advance by both mills and jobbers of twenty-five cents per barrel on all brands of family, fancy and Western flours. The changes are noted below.

Below find wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The late advance in prices has improved, any receipts 472 bbls. The extreme rates were $4 00@4 05 for No. 1 and $4 50@4 60 for pearl.

BEANS—The market was devoid of activity. The leading houses are well supplied, and report a fair business doing at the following rates: Cash, retail, 25 ₵ cent., 3 bbls; country, 48 ₵ cent., 3¼@3½; Pea, 3 bbls; Lima, 7 ₵ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We now report sales of 1 gallon buckets at $1 50 ₵ doz; in kegs and 10 gallon cans, 12½ ₵ gal.

BUTTER—Receipts, 52 packages. Good choice roll sells from 30 to 35c; dairy or packed varieties can be had at 25@28c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Little doing and prices nominal at $2 50@$2 75 ₵ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ₵ lb.

BRANDY—There is plenty in market, and sales are made at $2 60 ₵ per bushel for small navy; $1 75 will purchase others.

BREESAX—Rather dull; sales at 30@33c ₵ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Rumford's, 40c; chemical olive, 85c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₵ lb.

BAR LEAD—The supply was ample; we can report sales in a regular way at 10c ₵ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Holders continue firm in their views. Prices are unchanged, with no regular sales at the following figures: Shoulders plain 10a10½c; sugar cured, do 11a11½c; Sides, ribbed, 12½c; clear do 13c; Breakfast bacon, 16a16½c; sugar cured hams, 16a16½c. Dried beef, 14½a15c. Lard—sales prime settle prime kept in tierces, 13½; buckets and kegs, 14c. Mess pork, $25 00 ₵ bbl.

CHEESE—The previously noted firmness in the market continues. We quote: New York Goshen, 17½c; Ohio Goshen, 17½c; Ohio Factory 16 @16½c; Western Reserve, 15½—16½c ₵ lb.

COAL OIL—Sales at 30 gallons at 50c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle Berries $18 ₵ barrel; other varieties at $12@15@.

COOPERAGE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

COAL OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load. Supply ample.

CANDLES—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $9@9 50 ₵ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₵ barrel.

CANDLES—There is an active demand with a fair supply. We quote sales: mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ₵ lb, sac; 1 bale extra do at 20c; Sperm 45@47c ₵ lb.

COCOANUT—Sales of full sacks at 9½c ₵ lb.

CHEESE—The previously noted firmness in the market continues. We quote: New York Boston, 17½; Ohio Goshen, 17½c; Ohio Factory 16 @16½c; Western Reserve, 15½—16½c ₵ lb.

COTTON MEAL—Sales at $1 20@$1 25 ₵ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $18 ₵ barrel; other varieties at $12@15@.

CONCORD JUICE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

COAL OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load. Supply ample.

CHEESE—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $9@9 50 ₵ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₵ barrel.

CANDLES—There is an active demand with a fair supply. We quote sales: mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ₵ lb, sac; 1 bale extra do at 20c; Sperm 45@47c ₵ lb.

COCOANUT—Sales of full sacks at 9½c ₵ lb.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
36	31,650	@5 25 @ 5 75	2	2,250	@6 90

DOGS SALES.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,670	7 00 @ 7 00	1	14,500	8 05
17	2,640	7 65 @ 7 65	12	8,730	8 20
1	580	7 90 @ 7 90	1	11,410	7 90

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,610	@5 10	1	1,450	@5 85
84	7,130	5 00 @ 5 00	198	15,475	5 00
276	31,240	5 85 @ 5 85	100	11,500	5 87
92	7,280	5 87 @ 5 87	92	8,130	5 90

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 6.—There is no new feature to record in the market for beef cattle. The demand continues limited and is confined almost exclusively to the better descriptions, which command full figures, while the medium and low grades are neglected. Sales of choice at 5@5¾c; fair to good at 4½@5¾c, and common at 4@4½ ₵ lb gross. Receipts, 1,200 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales: Head.

66 Owen Smith, Western, 7¼@8¾c.
50 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Lancaster, 7@7½c.
50 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster, do., 6@7½c.
70 A. Christy, Western, 6½@8c.
25 Jas. Christy, Lancaster co., 7@8c.
25 Dennis McClure, Western, 7@7½c.
75 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., and western 7@8¼c.
44 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7@8c.
16 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 7@8½c.
37 R. P. McFillen, Lancaster county and western, 6½@7½c.
26 James McFillen, western, 7@8c.
25 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county, 7½@8½c.
87 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster county, 7½@8½c.
Sheep—Choice, 5½@5¾c; prime to good, 5@5¼c; fair to prime, 4½@5c; common, 4@4½c; culls, 3@4c ₵ lb gross. Receipts, 3,000 head.

Hogs are dull and have declined; sales of 3,000 head at $10 60@10 50 for slop and $11 00@11 50 ₵ 100 lbs net for corn fed.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111@111¼.

NEW YORK, March 7—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4@5 ₵ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109½.

GOLD.

Gold has been strong and dull, with all sales at 111@111¼. Loans were made at from 2@3 ₵ cent. Clearings $18,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were dull but firm, with but little change in price. Currency sixes feverish, sales having been made at 116¾.

Coupons, 1881	116	6-20s, 1867	111¾
5-20s, 1865, old	112¾	6-20s, 1868	111¾
5-20s, 1865	112¾	10-40s	109½
5-20s, 1865, new	111¼	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE SECURITIES

State securities were quiet, but Virginias very strong. The only subscription to the new loan reported was $50,000 to Security Bank.

Missouris	91½	Virginias, old	65½
Tennessees, old	64½	Virginias, new	65½
Tennessees, new	64½	North Carolinas, new	27
Virginias, new	65		

STOCKS.

The stock market opened active and strong, at the second board became weak, and closed heavy at the close of clock, when an upward reaction set in. The great event of the day was the declaration of the usual dividend of Pittsburgh shares from 112 to 113⅛, followed by a reaction to 110½, and a recovery to 112. Delaware and Lackawanna, on the rumor of an intended 50 per cent. scrip dividend, and a lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad, sold up to 96. Fort Wayne issue, after this stock the principal dealings have been in New York Central, Hudson River, Reading, which advanced to 93½, Lake Shore, Northwest preferred, Rock Island, Western Union, Wabash preferred and Pacific Mail. The last named declined in consequence of unfavorable telegrams from Panama. The market closing a little off, with few exceptions, from the highest figures.

W. U. Telegraph	54½	Northwestern	80
Quicksilver	23½	Preferred	86½
Mariposa	6	Rock Island	102½
Mariposa preferred	14	N. J. Central	120½
Adams Express	70	N. Paul	56½
Wells Fargo Express	47½	Preferred	78½
Amer'n Express	47½	Wabash	50½
United States Express	49	Preferred	96½
Pacific Mail	45½	Fort Wayne	96½
N. Y. Central	91½	Ohio & Miss.	44½
New York Cent. Scrip	89½	Preferred	54
Erie	22½	Cleveland & Pitts.	118½
Preferred	45	Preferred	116
Harlem	125	Toledo and Missouri	32½
Preferred	128	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	84½
Reading	92½	Cleve. & Toledo	103½
Michigan Cent.	112½	Lake Shore	100½
Cleveland and Pittsb.	118½	Illinois Central	135½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 7, 1871.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—No 2 spring quiet and 1@1½c lower, closed at $1 24@$1 25; this afternoon heavy at $1 23½@1 25.

CORN—Dull and declined 1½@2c, closed at 37c cash; this afternoon dull at 37c.

OATS—Dull and declined 1c, closed 35c; closed at 40½c. REJ—No 2 quiet at 90c.

BARLEY—No 2 dull and declined 1c; closed weak at 75c. HIGHWINES—Steady at 86c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork close Cash $21 12½@21 50 cash; $21 25@21 37, seller April. Lard steady at 12½c cash.

HOGS—Dressed quiet and low for sales at $7 50@7 75. Live quiet; sales at $5 50@6 50; closed dull and weak at $6 50@7 00 receipts 3,500; shipments 1,615.

CATTLE—Dull at $5 through at

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.

FLOUR—Receipts, 8,000 barrels; sales and unchanged; middling upland 14c. Flour dull and unsettled; somewhat lower; sales 10,000 barrels; State $5 70@6 00; Ohio $6 50@7 00; good to choice $7 00@7 50. Corn $7 00@7 05; Southern $7 10@8 00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; sales 30,000 bushels; No 2 Chicago $1 30@1 31; Milwaukee $1 31; white California $1 36. Rye steady; sales 8,000 bushels; Western 90c@$1. Barley quiet and firm; 1 car inland 90c; 1 car canal 95c; 1 car two-rowed $1 00; 1 car Canada $1 10; 1 car Canada, choice, $1 15; 1 car Canada, extra, $1 20

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Unpleasantness in the Treasury Department.

Base Ball and Promotions—Fred. Douglass a Candidate for Delegate from the District—Commissioner Pleasanton Desirous to Have Changes in the Revenue Laws, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1871.

Base Ball and Treasury Promotions.

There has been a little unpleasantness in the Second Auditor's office of the Treasury Department. Some time ago it was determined to make some promotions in that office, and the promotions were to be determined after an examination of the candidates. Very quickly one of the clerks, a noted base ball player, got a high place. Second Auditor French, himself an officer of one of the clubs here and an efficient promoter of the popular sport, making the appointment. Afterwards the Chief Clerk of that Bureau, who was a member of the Examining Board, notified candidates to come before them to be examined. To this Auditor French made objection, stating that his certificate of qualification, he being Chairman of the Board, was sufficient. The Chief Clerk dissented from this opinion, and said the candidate should be examined, and the certificate signed by all the designated examiners. The conflict became serious, and the question was appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, it is understood, has decided against the singular ruling of the second Auditor.

Fred. Douglass for Delegate from the District.

The claims of Fred. Douglass are urged as a delegate to represent this district in Congress. This is the latest candidate.

Appropriations Needed.

The Conference Committee on the deficiency appropriation bill, on the last night of the last session, struck out the items providing for the sub-treasuries at Cincinnati and Chicago. In the haste of the closing up of legislation in the Senate, those amendments were entirely overlooked. Secretary Boutwell now makes the statement that by the failure of appropriations originally recommended, operations in these important offices must be suspended, unless the present Congress makes some immediate provision therefor.

Commissioner Pleasanton

Is preparing to urge on the new Congress the measures he endeavored to have adopted by the last one. He is of the opinion that much more revenue will be gained if the income tax is repealed, and the exportation of whisky with a drawback permitted, than under the present laws. He also desires the enactment of some new regulations to secure additional revenue from the various taxes on tobacco.

Chairman of Committee on Elections.

It is reported that McCreery, of Ohio, is to be chairman of the Committee on Elections.

The Iowa Marshalship.

The contest for the Marshalship of Western Iowa has at last terminated in favor of Mr. Melindy. The President will send his name to the Senate in a few days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1871.

SENOR LOPEZ ROBERTS

Was formally received by President to-day as Minister of the new Spanish Dynasty, the usual addresses of courtesy and congratulation being exchanged in the presence of the Cabinet and the Spanish legation.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Mississippi.

JACKSON, March 7.—The Legislature has been trying to evade the enactment of a law preparatory to holding an election this fall. Yesterday Governor Alcorn informed the Committee that he would order an election for all officers to be filled under the Constitution, whether they enact the laws or not. He also informed the Committee that he would not occupy his Senatorial chair until the election would be held in November.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—The Legislature passed a bill prohibiting the Fund Commissioner from cancelling any more State indebtedness until further legislation is had.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—The *Avalanche's* special to-night says: The only thing worthy of note in the Senate was a motion putting Duffie, Democrat, on the Committee of Elections, which caused considerable discussion. Mason, colored, said the President had the right to appoint, but the Lieutenant Governor appointed Duffie. This caused a flutter among the Carpetbites. A motion was made and carried to substitute the name of Mallory for Duffie. The House session was principally consumed in the consideration of a bill doing away with the contract system in the penitentiary, and of the levee bill, which is considered a scheme for future plunder of millions on the State, and will hardly pass. Political matters are quiet. Mr. White, colored, is causing some confusion in the Clayton ranks by the persistency with which he urges his claims for United States Senator.

THE WEST INDIES.

Engagement at Los Tunis—The Insurgents Said to Have been Defeated—The Elections in Porto Rico—The Colonial Secretary for Jamaica on a Secret Mission to the United States in Connection with San Domingo Affairs.

HAVANA, March 7.—Rumors are current that a heavy engagement has taken place at Los Tunis. The insurgents had two pieces of artillery and were commanded by Vincenti Garcea. It is reported that the Spanish troops were victorious.

KINGSTON, March 7.—New grappling gear have been arranged. Sir Charles Bright, with two cable steamers, is expected to-morrow. The bark is sent to St. Thomas to lay the cables down between the islands. The Suffolk will grapple for the lost cable and lay the shore ends.

PORTO RICO, March 2.—The elections resulted in favor of the Radical candidates for Deputies to the Cortes, the Conservative element generall abstaining from voting.

KINGSTON, March 7.—The Colonial Secretary for Jamaica has gone to New York on a secret mission, supposed to be in connection with San Domingo affairs.

JACKSON, MISS.

Further Particulars of the Meridian Murder—A Committee of Safety Appointed, who Confer with the Governor.

JACKSON, MISS., March 7.—A fire occurred Saturday night destroying property to the amount of $25,000, and Lafler, a negro, was being tried as an incendiary when Tyler rose in court and shot Judge Bramlette. J. Aaron Moore, a negro and prominent politician, and a member of the Mississippi Legislature, who was also a prisoner as accessory to the burning, was shot, and it is supposed mortally.

Last night another fire occurred, destroying a church and other buildings. A meeting of citizens was held and a Safety Committee to co-operate with the Sheriff in preserving order appointed. All is now quiet.

The Safety Committee arrived here this evening to confer with Governor Alcorn in the capacity of Mayor Sturgis, who left promising never to return, is a Connecticut man.

CRIME.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Jacob Brecht, confidential clerk of said Gessenheimer, real estate dealer, was arrested to-day for embezzlement from his employer. His office is somewhat historic. Mr. Brecht speaks five or six foreign languages with fluency, has traveled all over this continent, Europe, and a greater part of Asia, and at one time occupied a prominent position of trust in a European banking house.

At Nauvoo, Ill., a short time since, a lad named Logan broke away from a school mistress while she was punishing him and was captured and brought back by another lad named Charles Yates. This so enraged an elder brother of Logan's that on Friday last, when the two met at school, Logan attacked Yates with a knife and stabbed him so badly that he died within a few hours. Logan fled and has not been arrested.

Four desperate ruffians confined in jail at Rushville, Ill., succeeded in making their escape on Saturday night, after making a fierce assault upon the jailor's wife.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The impression prevails here that Captain Perkins, who was found dead in his office this morning, committed suicide.

ALBANY, March 7.—In the Pikins case the prosecution closed to-day, and the defense opened. The latter claim that they will prove an alibi.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Democrats of Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday elected their Mayor, Treasurer and Marshal, and the Republicans the remainder of the ticket. Des Moines is usually good for five hundred Republican majority.

NEW YORK, March 7.—At the charter election in Troy, the Democrats carried the city, electing Carroll Mayor by 2,675 majority. Lewis, elects a Republican Mayor. In Poughkeepsie, Professor H. G. Eastman, Republican, was elected Mayor by 900 majority. Utica elects the entire Democratic ticket. Waterville, Democratic, Rome, Democratic, ticket is elected. New Hartford, Boonville and Amsyville were carried by the Republicans. Rochester is Republican by a large majority.

MASONIC.

Convention of the Scottish Rite in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The convention of Masonic bodies of Ohio of the Scottish rite, which assembled to-day, was large, the number from other States being larger than usual. Visiting members are here from Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Tennessee and Kentucky. To-night the visitors were received by Cincinnati Grand Lodge of Perfection, with due Masonic honors. The degrees appertaining to the Lodge were conferred on a large number of candidates.

FIRES.

Northfield, Minn.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The extensive planing mill of Dawsmid & Wyman, at Northfield, Minn., was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss $18,000.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Assistant Supervisor R. T Gaines, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshall A. H. Attarson and a squad of Federal soldiers, left Nashville on the 25th of February for a raid on illicit distilleries in the Third District. They have succeeded in breaking up twelve distilleries and destroying about 1,500 gallons of beer. At Shell Mound, in Smith county, the party was fired upon by bushwhackers, but no one hurt. District Supervisor Gaines was shot in the thigh by the accidental discharge of his pistol, and brought home yesterday. His wound is severe but not dangerous. The remainder of the party are still in search of illicit distilleries.

A St. Louis telegram of yesterday says: Commissioners appointed some months ago to condemn property in this city for the approach of a bridge between here, have completed their labors. The property condemned embraces fifty-four feet from the levee to the bridge, and the widening of Third street between Washington avenue and Green street. The amount awarded to the owners, exclusive of new lots bought by the bridge company at private sales, is $287,493.

A special from St. Paul says disturbances have occurred at Winnepeg on account of the arrest by the civil authorities of one of the Ontario battalion, named Hardman, for gambling. His comrades to the number of one hundred repaired to the St. Johns use where he was confined, and took him out, together with his comrade. The military authorities ward endeavored to have Hardman responsible the civil authorities refused to receive him. cessed some ill feeling between the military authorities.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The English Parliament.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons tonight Gladstone, replying to a question of which Disraeli gave notice last night, defined that the Government had any knowledge of a secret treaty between the Czar and Prussia. He also intimated that the Conference on the Black Sea question would not adjourn for some time to come.

Mr. Goschen's acceptance of the office of the First Lord of the Admiralty was announced. The Board agreed to the appointment of a Committee on Reform in Patents.

Strike at Newcastle.

LONDON, March 7.—One thousand workmen have struck at Newcastle, because the masters refuse to pay them weekly, instead of fortnightly.

Bismarck Takes England to Task—Distribution of the Relief Fund.

Special to the Commercial.]

LONDON, March 7.—I learn from good authority that Bismarck is preparing a circular to be addressed to the diplomatic agents of Germany in foreign countries, reviewing the history of events in progress the past year, and the change of the political position of the German Empire. In the circular he comments with severity, almost amounting to offensiveness, upon the attitude of England during the war and the flagrantly evasive policy of the British Government.

JOHN P. Barker, of Boston, is now in the rural districts of France, distributing the New York funds for the relief of the suffering people.

Faidherbe's Address to His Army.

LILLE, March 7.—Faidherbe issued a proclamation to the second corps, composed of the National Guards, on their disbandment. He thanked them for the manner in which they have fulfilled the hard duties imposed by the Government before the armistice, but tells them that they can now return to their homes. He exhorts them to contribute, they have in themselves the elements of a superior army. He concludes by demanding that they shirked their duty to their country, declaring that public opinion will punish them with eternal infamy.

The Peace Between Germany and France—How Long will it Last?

[From the New York Times.]

For the moment, however, the world is at peace, leaving out of question the terrible quarrel between Hayti and San Domingo. There are people, we believe, who have really satisfied themselves that the peace patched up between Germany and France is destined to be a permanent one. Most observers will probably come to the conclusion that the treaty recently concluded will last just as long as the existence of Napoleon, and not a moment longer. We are not discussing the question whether the Germans have done right or wrong in annexing Alsace and Lorraine in direct and violent opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of those provinces. It may be quite proper to grind the faces of the French people into the very dust, and to inflict upon them every possible indignity which the ingenuity of the Teutonic mind could devise. It may be a just retribution on the part of the Germans to exact, right or wrong, just or unjust, this new treaty will be torn into shreds the moment the paralyzed fingers of France regain their strength. It may be five years hence, or fifty—but this war has to be fought over again some day, as surely as the sun will continue to rise and set. No doubt it is very shocking that evil passions should thus be aroused, and to call forth good many things in this muddled world which we have to take just as we find them, in default of our unfortunate inability to set them straight.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1871.

ARRIVED.

The steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, has arrived.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

Lectured at Steinway Hall this evening before an immense audience, for the benefit of the French sufferers by the war. He described in vivid terms the present condition of France, and denounced Bismarck as the bigot of Europe, and in the Alsace question, he expressed the belief that the working classes would finally triumph, and such names as Stewart and Vanderbilt would be named with wonder.

RESUMPTION OF NAVIGATION.

Navigation on the Hudson will be resumed this week.

THE SMALL-POX

Prevails to a somewhat alarming extent in various parts of the city, as well as in Brooklyn and Hoboken.

PENSIONS PAID.

Since Saturday $71,080 has been paid on pension claims.

THE GREAT SNOWSTORM.

Six hundred workmen are now rehearsing the grand chorus "The Prithois Sage," for the great Songerfest next summer.

NOT GUILTY.

Captain Grendle, of the ship Old Colony, was declared to-day by a jury of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Woodruff presiding, not guilty of the charge of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on a portion of his crew.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., March 7, 1871.

Boats passed up to-day: Ohio No. 4 at 9 A. M., Fleetwood down at 6 P. M. The local packets are all on time. Weather clear and pleasant. H.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 7.—River twenty-six feet, having fallen one foot; seventy-six feet bridge space. Arrived—Keystone, Pittsburgh; Courier, Evansville; Silver Moon, Memphis. Departed—R. H. Hudson, Wheeling; Exchange, Nashville; Dove No. 2, Kentucky; Ariel, Kanawha; Kate Robinson, St. Louis. The Shannon did not arrive as advertised, but expects to depart to-night. Cloudy and warm.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 7.—Port list to-day: Alice Dean, Cincinnati to Memphis, 47h. m.; Talisman, Nashville Packet, 2 A. M.; Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; John Aiken, Memphis to Cincinnati, 4 A. M.; Leonidas, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 4 P. M.; City of Alton, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M. River fell three inches; weather cloudy with indications of rain.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 7.—River falling rapidly, with eight feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and warm. Arrived—Idlewild, Evansville; Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland. Departed—A. Baker, Burkesville; Phillips, Upper Cumberland; Eddyville, Eddyville.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—River 30. River about stationary. Arrived—Celeste, Arkansas. Departed —Dexter, St. Joseph, St. Louis; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Robert Campbell, Cincinnati; Silver Moon, New Orleans; Legal Tender, White River; City of Quincy, Louisville.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Arrived—Katie, Louisville; Charles Rodman, Cincinnati; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis; Belle Lee, Red River. Departed—Great Republic.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Arrived—Bayard, Quincy; Grand Tower, Memphis; Mary Aitee and Borgas, New Orleans; Alaska, Cairo; Vicksburg, Pittsburgh. Departed—Illinois, Peoria, Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Ironsides, Pittsburgh; Tennessee River; Ironsides, Pittsburgh. River falling. Heavy thunder storm early in the morning; cloudy and warm since.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, March 7.—Down—James Howard Last night; Senator, Wheeling; Cumberland River, Paducah; Logan & Co., Memphis; Kate Robinson, Cincinnati; Alaska, Cairo; Vicksburg. River cloudy and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—River falling slowly, with seven feet nine in the chute and six feet nine on the rocks. Weather clear and cold. Trade dull. Departed—Warsaw, St. Louis, Silver Moon, Cincinnati. A number of boats are due to-morrow from above and below. The Lucy Bronaugh left up, but leaves to-morrow.

The Mississippi Open.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Mississippi river is open between St. Louis and Dubuque, with a good prospect of an early opening to St. Paul.

THE POPE AND AMERICAN CATHOLICS

Reply of Pio Nono to a New York Letter of Sympathy.

The reply of the Pope to the letter of the Xavier Alumni Sodality, New York, protesting against the occupation of Rome by the Italian government, was read by Father Dealy last Sunday. It is as follows:

Beloved Children—Health and Apostolic Benediction: We who cherish with especial love associations of Catholic youth, and because nothing can be more acceptable and agreeable to us amid the great confusion of the times and the snares of the impious, than to see children who should be trained up even in the way of the Lord and firmly adhere to Christian discipline; we could not, I say, behold children read the noble declaration of your sentiments, expressed in your letter of the eighth day of December last, without being overjoyed at the pious and singular sentiment of love.

For both your unshaken devotion towards us and this Apostolic See, as you express it, altogether requires that we should praise the manly feelings of faith and religion by which you express your abhorrence of the sacrilegious crimes committed by the enemies of truth against the supreme rights and the rights of the Apostolic See and against the Holy Church, condemning with merited reprobation the impious deeds of the tyrannical rule of those who, by armed force and by all sorts of deceit and fraud, have usurped upon our civil power and liberty.

But what especially, beloved children, gives us a great esteem for your virtue and draws our special praise, is your eloquent declaration that you and all the members of your Sodality share your honor and glory in upholding and preserving firmly the principles of religion and justice which you have received by inheritance from us.

This noble resolution, beloved children, keep faithfully and steadfastly, for since the foundations of social order in every form of government, but especially in that which is the ruling form, are to be placed in that which is the ruling form, are to be placed in religion and in these principles; you know that the whole stability, happiness and honor of your country depend upon this, and that for it and others deserve better of it than they who strive to preserve and to promote sovereignty without justice, pure morality and religion.

We pray God to confirm and strengthen with His favor and benignity, that your pious and Catholic example may produce abundant fruit even to the advantage of others.

Finally, as a presage of all heavenly gifts, and as a pledge of our paternal benevolence, receive, beloved children, the Apostolic Benediction which we very lovingly bestow on each and every one of you.

Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, the 30th day of February, 1871, the twenty-fifth year of our pontificate. PIUS P. P. IX.

A LONDON letter says: There are some serious charges afloat respecting the disposition of the large amount of contributions, both in money and goods, that have been pouring into France during the last fortnight, and there are some grounds for believing that the subscription fund has been quite unnecessary. It appears that it was provisions Paris wanted and not funds. Of the latter the country people had plenty, and was ready to exchange it for the former. In fact, arrangements had been made with various landholders in one Institute to the amount of seven millions of francs, who contracted to furnish the Government with provisions to that amount. It is said that the charitable contributions which have been forwarded have done away with the necessity for this, that the bankers have surrendered their contracts, and the Government retained its seven millions of francs in the Treasury. It is also said that among the people there were very few who could, and refused to buy the provisions that have been thrust upon them in the way of charity. If all this be true, it is certainly a curious state of things.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R R., W. Pa. R. R. and Erie and A. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, March 7, 1871.

Standard Oil Company, 366 bbls refined to Warden, Frye & Co., Philadelphia	366
Forsythe Bros, 69 bbls refined to Warden, Frye & Co., Philadelphia	69
Edwards, Logan & S, 250 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia	250
Elkins, Baldwin & Co. 20 bbls benzine to Elkins & Baldwin, Philadelphia	20
Citizens' Oil Ref. Co, 28 bbls refined to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia	28
Total bbls refined for the day, bbls	1,361
Total shipments heretofore for the day, bbls	451
Total barrels	1,812

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 7.—Cotton quiet; low middling 23c; receipts 16; sold 41 bales. Pork packed 18@19c. Bacon, clear sides 17½c; shoulders 25c; hams 12c. Sugar coffee hams 16c. Lard 16c. Corn 75c. Oats 65c. Flour $5 00@6 00.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Sugar, molasses and coffee unchanged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Marietta and Pittsburgh Road.

Shall Cleveland or Pittsburgh Have the Trade of the Rich Region Traversed?—Road from Pittsburgh to West Virginia—Novel Invention—A Road with a Single Rail—Damage by Underground Railroads—North and West Branch Railroads—Taxation in Iowa, &c., &c.

FIRST SECTION OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD OPENED.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The opening of the first section of the Northern Pacific Railroad from its junction on Lake Superior to the Mississippi river, took place to-day.

CONTRACT RATIFIED.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The stockholders of the Springfield, Cincinnati and Dayton Short Line Railroad to-day ratified the contract with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and Baltimore and Ohio Short Line Railroad companies, for the construction of a railroad from Marietta to Dennison, Ohio, and from thence by existing railroads to Cleveland and Pittsburgh. It would more properly be called the Marietta and Cleveland Railroad, as by that route Cleveland would command most of the trade of Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Noble and Washington counties.

The people living east of the proposed line have been attempting to divert the road to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, by the subscription of seven inches high, and on this is placed a bar upon which to rest the arms. With three persons it glided off as smoothly as flowing water. One is struck with the cheapness and safety of the railway. The road is to be constructed of timber, consists in its revolving flange, which renders it impossible to leave the track. The flange is a guarantee of safety, speed and cheapness; while it can ascend steep grades and turn curves with ease and safety, and yet can be built at less than one-tenth of the cost of the present iron rails. The road is claimed made for it by its inventor, Mr. Crew, and after seeing it in motion and investigating it thoroughly, we see no room for doubting all the claims for it.

THE DAMAGE OF UNDERGROUND RAILROADS.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

There can be no doubt that the underground railways are very convenient to those who have occasion to travel by them; but passengers, as they are whisked through the tunnel, and vacantly gaze through the window panes of the carriages at the apparently endless miles of brickwork through which they are passing, give no thought to the grateful tenants of those dwelling above their heads; yet it is to be feared that no train ever runs over the same rails without inflicting the nerves and unwittingly the susceptibilities of somebody or other. Some little light is thrown on this subject by the remarks uttered at a meeting held a few days ago at the Rhine School, Upper Seven road, N. W., which is built on land belonging to the Metropolitan and St. John's Wood Railway Company. It will be seen by the figures that the land in question is not built on, so far as the Company intend to run heavy goods trains in conjunction with the Midland Railway along the line.

Dr. Manning, who occupied the chair, stated that "this house was so jolted by the present passenger traffic that there was not a single article of furniture which was not rattled about. It was quite certain that if the Midland Railway Company were to derive upon them to run goods trains over this piece of railway there would be no peace day or night. He could only say that since the line had been built the traffic were carried over the line, must fall down. Dr. Longstaffe, who is a medical man, but not comparable for intensity with those of "a resident in the Finchley New road, Hampstead, or Kilburn," said he could tell of the empty trains from one line to another near his house had caused it to a certain extent to give way. He had to call in workmen to do it. Between his breakfast room and the pantry a hand could be seen moving to and fro in the dining room. Other parts of the house were constantly dropping from the vibrations, and it was in such a bad condition that if a dog ran across his dining-room the spoons and forks clattered on the plates or dishes on which they lay. It is supposed that the gentleman added that he had been informed by a surveyor that his house was a very desirable property, and that he (the speaker) let anything drop heavily, he might have "the back front of the house come down."

THE NORTH AND WEST BRANCH ROAD.

A writer in the last number of the Bloomsburg *Republican* gives the following description of the proposed railroad which this projected railroad will run: The termini of this road, Wilkesbarre and Williamsport, are very nearly upon the same parallel of latitude. A straight line between these points, or that Williamsport, of the two, is slightly farthest north. Bloomsburg is but ten or twelve miles south of these. The course of Fishingcreek from Wilkesbarre to Bloomsburg is much more nearly west than south. At this point, it comes to and follows Fishingcreek from the North. The West Branch of this creek, called Little Fishingcreek, has its sources in the Wyoming mountains, and flows in a direction interlocking with the sources of Little Muncy Creek, which flows nearly due south to the Susquehanna, at the angle of that river, near the borough of Muncy.

Thus from the town of Bloomsburg an almost continuous valley is presented, trending nearly in a direct line towards Williamsport. This is the nearest approach that can be made, to a direct line between these termini, inasmuch as Little Fishingcreek is the first stream west of the line of the North mountain, which stretches as a defiant barrier from Shinner's Gap to the North Branch to a point near the angle of the West branch at Muncy, where that river, after running a little north of east, turns to the south and flows, to a little west of south, in its struggle with the Muncy hills.

The distance from Wilkesbarre to Bloomsburg is forty miles. The distance from Bloomsburg to Williamsport directly or following the creeks may be the same. This distance will be slightly increased in avoiding these formidable obstacles, but the valleys which nature has furnished as the great highway for railroad travel in the eastern and western portions of northern Pennsylvania.

RAILROAD TAXATION IN IOWA.

The Iowa State Auditor's books show the taxes assessed against the railroads operated in that State, for 1870, to be as follows:

Railroads.	Gross earnings.	Amount of tax.	Mills.
D. V.	$1,027 22	$8,622 00	248.49
D. & S. W.	190,747 97	2,172 16	54.75
B. & M. R.	2,166,197 31	23,629 91	54.28
S. L. & C. R.	5,317 89	563 77	41.87
R. & St. P.	754,505 69	1,431 02	42.03
B. B. & St. J.	1,259,139 80	2,392 36	54.88
C. R. I. & P.	1,220,562 32	29,260 86	81.84
C. R. I. & P.	2,257,207 17	35,592 99	209.00

Front of Fifths of the tax go to the counties through which the roads pass, and the remainder to the State.

ANOTHER VANDERBILT LINE.

Under this heading the Buffalo *Commercial* says: A dispatch form Cleveland states that the old board of directors of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad were re-elected to-day, with the exception of Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell of New York, in place of Messrs. Ward and Witt of Cleveland. Gen. Dix, of New York, was elected President. The new directors, Messrs. Clark and Schell, represent the Vanderbilt interest; and we presume, by the action of to-day, the Railway has passed under the control of the great monopolist. This railway is a consolidation of the old "Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati" and "Indianapolis" lines, the union having been consummated about two years ago, since which time, partly on account of unwieldiness of its corporate name, the railway has been advertised, and generally known, as the "Bee Line." There was a report recently that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern company had bought the "Bee Line" road, to take effect at the end term, on condition of paying eight per cent. dividends on its present stock; but the report was not confirmed, and we presume it was only a piece of guesswork on the part of some one who had learned that Commodore Vanderbilt had secured the control of the latter as he had of the former line. The present arrangement, however, amounts to the same notification, as far as managing the lines is concerned; and the public, therefore, are not much interested in knowing whether the Lake Shore has or has not leased the "Bee Line."

TEXAS RAILWAYS.

The Houston *Telegraph* says that a score of years ago, when railroads in that State were talked of, a statistician demonstrated that if a railroad was built one hundred miles, and so located as to carry every bale of cotton raised in Texas, and transport the supplies necessary for the entire population of the State, the amount of business would not be sufficient to pay the expense of running the road. To-day there are nearly one thousand miles of railway in Texas, and all are doing a good business. The railroad from Houston to Galveston is crowded with traffic. It is found in Texas, as elsewhere, that railroad creates new sources of wealth, foster all kinds of industries, and by furnishing channels of inter-communication, add immensely to the population along their lines. A new vitality is given to railroads in Texas. In the east the Southern Pacific is pushing Westward from Marshall and Hallsville. In the west the Mexican Gulf and San Antonio road is going forward to San Antonio. Engineers are also surveying a road westward from the Colorado to the Guadalupe river. A year hence, the air line branch of the Central will reach Austin, and the main branch will reach the neighborhood of Dallas. The Houston and Great Northern will be in operation to the Trinity river. The New Orleans Road will have advanced far toward completion, and the International will have fifty miles in operation. Other roads like the Houston and Western Narrow Gauge road and the Waco Tap road will also be in progress.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

[From the Baltimore Bulletin.]

While Mr. Garrett and Mr. Cameron, as Presidents of the two great systems of competing railroads upon which as a foundation the prosperity of Baltimore rests, air their wit upon each other with a success which all lovers of good English must commend, it is important for the public to keep its brightest eye steadily fixed upon its own interest in the premises. The public need to be on the alert indeed, but it must be careful not to drift into an attitude of hostility. Such a relationship begets feeling, and feeling obscures judgment. The advantage of the public lies in the maintenance of a rivalry between these two Great Powers that one can never fail to constitute an effective check upon the other. The Pennsylvania Road presses on with its Western connections, like Hannibal, breaking down all obstacles in the same direction. As the Baltimore and Ohio extends its long arms to the Southwest, these, also, will be directed, in the end, toward the same point. Now what will be the situation at the close? Each will have completed its own complete through connections to St. Louis and Chicago, and each will have its complete connections with Tennessee and the Gulf. The Gulf, the Valley Mississippi and the Lakes, with the immediate territory, will be connected with Baltimore and Philadelphia by two distinct competing roads—competing for wares and business, and promoting therefore the local business of the territory through which they pass, not less than those of the two seaboard cities to which they lead. The public interest throughout the entire region affected, demands the best possible connections and the competition should be complete. It is opposed, therefore, in a general sense, to whatever may cripple the extension and success of either road, and is favorable to whatever may promote that extension and success. With regard to specific measures, the public may expect to lend itself with confidence to any which shall have these results as their object—provided that the measure which may favor one road shall not thereby impede the progress of the other, and in considering what it can do, or ought to do, in this general connection, the public must pay careful attention to what neighboring States or their people are also doing.

OHIO NEWS.

The Messrs. O'Connor, editors and publishers of the Youngstown *Vindicator*, propose, if the business men of that thriving young city offer sufficient encouragement in the way of advertising patronage, to issue a daily paper. Nothing could more tend to the benefit of the city or town than a live daily paper, and such an one we feel confident the Messrs. O'Connor would conduct, as they have all other Pittsburgh obtains the business of five.

The counties are rich in agricultural and mineral resources the wealthiest in Ohio, and contain a population of 100,000, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. They would literally act as the best kind of feeders to your business city.

President Wadsworth of the Marietta and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, has written a letter to the Harrison County Republican, in which he urges the importance of the route. There is no doubt that the people along the proposed eastern line will do their full share towards obtaining the road. It is likely, however, that this route is somewhat more difficult to construct than the western line, and we will need some outside help to overcome this difficulty. We believe it is of vital interest to the city of Pittsburgh, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should be on its Castle and Barnesville; and, with a little encouragement from the former, would be quickly benefited with us, we feel that the road may be built on that line. A Pittsburgh has aided inferior enterprises that did not promise half the advantages of this new road, and we trust she will act in this instance as her best interests dictate.

The town of Barnesville, Ohio, has appointed a committee of twenty-one to wait on the road, who invite communications from all who take an interest in the new road. Letters addressed to the chairman, Geo. McCracken, will receive attention.

BARNESVILLE.

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA.

The Mason county (W. Va.) *Journal* says: Another railroad project is on foot, in which the citizens of Mason county are deeply interested, and should give their support and encouragement. We refer to the Ohio River Railroad, running from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Big Sandy, along the bottoms of the Ohio river, on the West Virginia side. We are informed that the President of the company, Hon. Lewis Applegate, that one-half of the capital stock of the company will be furnished by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, if the citizens along the route will furnish the other half. The Legislature has appropriated $2,000 for a preliminary survey of the route, which will be made this summer. No less a road than a first-class railroad for the building of this road than of any other of the numerous railroads projected now on foot in this State. All that is wanted is a proper appreciation on the part of the people of the great prospects of the importance of giving it an earnest support by subscribing to its capital stock. As soon as the contracts are let for the road, we shall have more to say of this road, but in the meantime let the people think and act on it.

NARROW GAUGES OUTDONE.

The Steubenville *Herald* speaks as follows of a new invention: The people of New Philadelphia and Uhrichsville are to have a railroad on a narrow gauge railroad to connect the two places. Mr. Crew, of this city, is the patentee of a very novel narrow gauge railroad, which is to be built for us down a distance of ten miles, and furnish with sufficient rolling stock to put it in operation for $20,000, the cost of which we are informed, Mr. Crew agrees that he put into successful operation, and we see no reason why it should not be, as the principle is certainly very general use. Country towns can be connected and furnished with railway facilities for the trifling amount of $2,000 per mile, and capacity to cost.

Of the invention the *Herald* gives this description: It is constructed of one iron rail, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, mounted at the apex of a pyramid, with a base of three feet, and rising to the height of seven inches high, and on this is placed a bar upon which to rest the arms. With three persons it glided off as smoothly as flowing water. One is struck with the cheapness and safety of the railway. The road is to be constructed of timber, consists in its revolving flange, which renders it impossible to leave the track. The flange is a guarantee of safety, speed and cheapness; while it can ascend steep grades and turn curves with ease and safety, and yet can be built at less than one-tenth of the cost of the present iron rails. The road is claimed made for it by its inventor, Mr. Crew, and after seeing it in motion and investigating it thoroughly, we see no room for doubting all the claims for it.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lippincott's, Keystone Soda Water Apparatus—McClarran & McKennan.
Residence for Rent—Wm. Rea.
Houses for Rent—William Mitchell.
Office and Storage Room for Rent—Croft & Phillips.
Situation Wanted—William, Commercial office.
House for Rent—C. C. Bigler.
Farm for Sale—William Christ.
Property for Sale—Isreal Fraser.
Timber Lands for Sale—M. N. Howe.
Mortgages Wanted—W. N. Howard.
Agents Wanted—North American Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Books, Stationery, &c.—J. T. Weldin & Co.
Glassware—R. F. Breed & Co.
Residence for Sale—C. H. Love.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Residence for Sale—C. H. Love.
English White Stoneware—R. F. Breed & Co.
Room Wanted—J. B. H., this office.
Elegant Decorated Sets—R. F. Breed & Co.
Opening of Spring Goods—Boyce & Co.
Iron and Wood Working Machinery—M. B. Cochran.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Stuart Robson.
Pittsburgh Varieties Theater.
Opera House—Wilhelmj and Kiralfy Troupes.
Library Hall—Mlle. Christina Nilsson, March 7.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
Monongahela Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Citizens' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Peoples' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Penn Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Upholstering—Brunson & Sons.
Upholsterers' Supplies—Johnston & Sons.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Country Produce—E. Paul & Co.
New Tea Mill Gold—Jay Cooke & Co.
Insta Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Stuffed Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Situation Wanted—Sarah Stiver.
Rooms for Rent—Oliver McClintock & Co.
Cracker Meal—P. and McClintock.
Scrap Iron Wanted—Mullin & Mahoney.
Mortgages Due—